The
WILSON BULLETIN

Volume 2 OCTOBER, 1924 Number 14

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PUBLISHED BY
The H · W · WILSON COMPANY
958-972 UNIVERSITY AVENUE · NEW YORK · N · Y
CABLE ADDRESS—WILSONDEX

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The H. W. Wilson Company
Cumulative Indexing Service
TIME TABLE
1924-1925

Blank spaces indicate no issue

January, 1924
Subject to change without notice

Date of Issue	PERIOD COVERED				
	Cumulative Book Index	Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature	International Index (Including A. L. A. Serials)	Industrial Arts Index	Agricultural Index
1924 January	DEC.—JAN.	January	4-YR. (1920-23) BD. Also Dec.-Jan.	January	1923 Ann. Bd.
February	JULY—FEB.	JAN.—FEB.		JAN.—FEB.	JAN.—FEB.
March	March	JAN.—MARCH	JAN.—MARCH	JAN.—MARCH	JAN.—MARCH
April	April	April		April	JAN.—APRIL
May	MAR.—MAY	JAN.—MAY	JAN.—MAY	APRIL—MAY	May
June	3-YR. (1921-24) BD.	June		June	MAY—JUNE
July	JULY—AUG.			JAN.—JULY	JAN.—JULY
August		JAN.—JULY			
September	JULY—SEPT.	AUG.—SEPT.	JUNE—AUG.	AUG.—SEPT.	AUG.—SEPT.
October	October	AUG.—OCT.			AUG.—OCT.
November	JULY—NOV.	AUG.—NOV.	JUNE—NOV.	AUG.—NOV.	AUG.—NOV.
December	December	3-YR. (1922-24) BD.		1924 Ann. Bd.	
1925 January	DEC.—JAN.	January	1924 Ann. Bd.	January	3-YR. (1922-24) BD.
February	JULY—FEB.	JAN.—FEB.		JAN.—FEB.	JAN.—FEB.
March	March	JAN.—MARCH	JAN.—MARCH	JAN.—MARCH	JAN.—MARCH
April	April	April		April	JAN.—APRIL
May	MAR.—MAY	JAN.—MAY	JAN.—MAY	APRIL—MAY	May
June	1924-1925 Ann. Bd.	June		June	MAY—JUNE
July	JULY—AUG.			JAN.—JULY	JAN.—JULY
August		JAN.—JULY			
September	JULY—SEPT.	AUG.—SEPT.	JUNE—AUG.	AUG.—SEPT.	AUG.—SEPT.
October	October	AUG.—OCT.			AUG.—OCT.
November	JULY—NOV.	AUG.—NOV.	JUNE—NOV.	AUG.—NOV.	AUG.—NOV.
December	December	1925 Ann. Bd.		2-YR. (1924-25) BD.	

Since many periodicals, especially foreign ones and those issued infrequently and irregularly, are delayed in receipt, the term "period covered" is necessarily only approximate. Also, it is impossible to print the various indexes simultaneously and therefore the indexing of periodicals must be cut off earlier for some indexes than for others. In order that users of the indexes may know approximately what is included in each issue, the date to which the indexing of periodicals received has been done, is indicated on the first page of the alphabet. In some of the annual volumes the indexing stops one or two months before the end of the year and, in other cases, it includes some periodicals for the following year.

Since no new entries are included in the large cumulations, users may know that they have all indexing in hand in the current issues, and that the necessary delay in receipt of bound volumes means only the temporary inconvenience of using two or more alphabets.

THE BOOK REVIEW DIGEST is published monthly except July with six months' cumulation in August and bound annual cumulation in February including fully cumulated Subject and Title and Pseudonym index. The other issues are current only, but contain Subject and Title and Pseudonym index fully cumulated from March to August and from September to February.

THE LEGAL INDEX is issued quarterly, in April, July, October and January, with a cumulation of the indexing once a year, in January. The Law Library Journal does not cumulate, but title page and index are furnished with the January number.

THE STANDARD CATALOG BIMONTHLY is issued in September, November, January, March, May and July, each covering a period of two months except the July number which is an annual cumulation.

The

WILSON BULLETIN

DEVOTED TO THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY PUBLICATIONS AND THEIR USES IN LIBRARY SERVICE

Issued Monthly, except July and August

Vol. 2 October, 1924 No. 14

LIBRARY WORK IN A RURAL SCHOOL[1]

By VIRGINIA LYNCH, Teacher, Larsmont School, Independent District No. 2, Two Harbors, Minnesota

Can a rural teacher crowd in library work along with her numerous and varied duties of teaching regular classes to eight grades, serving hot lunches, teaching sewing, manual training, agriculture, basketry, Boys' and Girls' Club Work, and preparing an elaborate exhibit for the County Fair? How and when this library work shall be done depends upon the teacher herself; however, I know that it can be accomplished.

My first plan was to teach the children how to take care of their books. This was entirely new to these pupils who had abused both their text and library books. My instructions included opening of a new book, use of book covers, and how to keep the book clean by placing paper between the fingers and the book. In teaching book mending I used torn pages and discarded books. Thus I was able to instruct them in the correct use of onion skin, bond strips, and cloth binding for hinges.

The next problem was to get the children interested in reading. Of course, Indian and adventure stories were drawn often, but every child shunned "Swiss Family Robinson," travel stories, and those in the non-fiction division. By reading a few pages from these books and stopping at an interesting place, the children fairly clamored for the book in order to read it themselves. Oral reviews as a language or reading lesson have helped to stimulate outside reading. Another way to increase interest in books is to let other pupils read the written reviews which we use as a language lesson once a month. By reading another's sincere re-action to a book the pupil becomes interested and often requests the book. Now they have become so eager to read that I have difficulty in finding time to change their library books. Before school each Monday morning I allow the pupils to change their books. By having a definite schedule, it is easier to keep trace of the overdues.

Beside our books, we also circulate a large number of magazines which are sent to us from the Two Harbors School Library. The record of circulation is kept by the pupils themselves by putting their names, name of the magazine drawn, and the date in a notebook. Magazines may be kept for week; the student draws a line through his name when the magazine has been returned. At first I used the old magazines for seat work in the primary grades; now I give them to the pupils, who take the magazines home for father, mother, older brother and sister to read. This last plan is by far the best one since this is a Scandinavian community with very few English newspapers or magazines in the homes.

Reference books for use in language, geography and history are drawn from the Two Harbors School Library. When we are through with these books, they are sent back and I select others. In this way these children secure a variety of outside information. When one considers the homes from which they come, it is indeed essential that they are

[1] From Minnesota Library Notes and News. September, 1924.

properly directed in informational and recreational reading.

Library lessons on the use of the unabridged dictionary, encyclopedia, and the World Almanac were taught in 6th, 7th and 8th grades during language periods. After the children had worked out the problems based on these lessons, I gave them a written test on the work. These lessons have been a great help to me, because the children are now independent in the use of these reference helps.

Sometimes my progress was slow; there was a wide gap between my vision of what could be done in a rural school and the real work. But I have kept my vision and now after three years, I can see results of my work in the school and also in the community.

THE LIBRARY HOUSE CLEANING[1]

By LEORA J. LEWIS, Field Librarian, South Dakota Free Library Commission

It is always a thorn in the flesh of the housewifely librarian that the library housecleaning must for the most part be postponed until the close of the school year and must be done long after every curtain in town is freshly washed and hung and every window in the neighborhood polished until it shines. And worst of all, library housecleaning offers so many problems that one scarcely knows where to begin and having begun, it is just as hard to tell where to stop.

Naturally this annual renovation problem offers comparatively few difficulties in libraries in towns the size of Sioux Falls and Watertown and Aberdeen which have places for everything and nice closets in the basements where may be tucked away any library skeletons which are inclined to creak and groan and the librarians of such libraries are warned not to waste their time in reading this article. It is being written for the small library which as we happen to know, has its trouble along these very lines.

ARE BOOKS SACRED

One of the most difficult things for the average person to overcome is the idea that books, no matter what the date or the type are sacred and that so long as a scrap remains of print or cover, they should be preserved. We throw last year's hat into the ash can without a shudder; we give the suit bought winter before last to the laundress without a qualm even though we still have an uneasy prick in that uncertain part of our anatomy known as our conscience in memory of the full month's salary which we couldn't afford to pay for it, and still we treasure our thirty year old record of some man's mistaken ideas on science and some one else's antiquated and obsolete text book on botany until our shelves look like antiquarians' shops rather than like modern up to date libraries. And really some of the ragged, dirty books on our fiction shelves and in the juvenile section are fit subjects for grave consideration by the local boards of health.

Every library takes or should take an annual inventory and at this time the case of every book on our shelves should be considered, and the worthless discarded. And here is a good place to emphasize the fact that while age does not by any manner of means incapacitate a book for useful service, it does serve as a test of its worth and the book to which age has lent no dignity should receive no consideration at our hands.

TO BIND OR NOT TO BIND

"That is the question" which I find uppermost in the mind of many a librarian particularly at this time of year. In making a decision regarding binding there are two points in particular to keep in mind. The first is that only the book for which there is a reasonably permanent need should be rebound and the second is that a rebound book will last as a rule three times as long as the new copy in its flimsy publisher's binding.

With these two rules in mind—let us attack the pile of books which have accumulated during the last few months of the school year and to which the inventory has brought a substantial increase in number. Naturally the larger part of these books will be fiction and children's books. The fiction will naturally divide itself into three groups. The first will include the novels of the better sort—such as Willa Cather's One of Ours, and books by

[1]Reprinted from the South Dakota Library Bulletin for June, 1924.

Walpole and Conrad, which we rebind as a matter of course. The next and larger group will consist of novels by Zane Gray, Curwood and others; the western books, detective stories, etc., for whose enormous circulation we apologize but which do so much to swell the circulation statistics, which we print with pride in our local newspapers and of which we brag to our city commissioners. Perhaps it is stretching it a point to say that these have a permanent value in our library; and yet the best titles by these popular authors will have to be replaced if they are not rebound—will they not? And as we have said a rebound book lasts three times as long as a new copy—so if the paper is fair, the print good, and the books not too much soiled, let us include these titles with the lot to go to the bindery.

The next group to consider is made up of novels bought a year or two ago for which there is little demand and which are not good enough in quality to live. Discard them. New fiction must be purchased and there must be room on the shelves for it. The binding process as you will see, is an additional method of culling out the worthless. Standard novels in unattractive editions with poor binding and print should also go into the discard. Good editions of standard authors are not an extravagance. They are economy in the long run and an indication of good librarianship. In making this statement, by the way, I am not recommending the purchase of de luxe editions in sets. I refer to the attractive editions of the more popular titles by standard authors which are being published and which through their attractive print and illustrations will do more toward keeping alive the love of the classics than can be accomplished by any other means.

The next candidates for the bindery are juvenile books—a sorry lot most of them—for children's books seem to have the habit of falling to pieces sooner than other books and it is hard to remember when they were clean. The very ragged and dirty juveniles should be discarded and new copies ordered if they are worth replacing. Books which are mediocre should be discarded and it will then be found that the books to be rebound are made up largely of the old standards which we shall doubtless mend and rebind and replace so long as there are libraries and children.

The Mending Problem

What to mend and how to mend are two questions which add to our perplexities. There is not sufficient space to go into the mending problem extensively nor is it necessary to do so since so many good things have already been written on the subject. Generally speaking little mending should be done except in the case of books which are not to be rebound or which have been rebound once and need merely to have their existence prolonged for a period. Books which are later intended for rebinding may have loose pages tipped in. The backs may be tightened by applying a very little paste with a long brush inside of the back and slightly broken hinges may be mended by pasting in a thin strip of typewriter paper. Any further mending is inadvisable, since rebacking or recasing or the use of glue or heavy gummed paper or cloth absolutely ruins the book for successful binding.

The possibility of using soap and water on dirty books is appreciated by comparatively few people. Ivory soap is the best to use and is most successfully applied with a rubber sponge. Not only the covers may be washed but dirty leaves as well and when this has been done and the covers shellacked and waxed, a wonderful improvement is noted.

Magazines and Pamphlets

There is nothing which makes a library look so neglected and disorderly as do piles of old magazines, unsorted pamphlets and loose newspapers, yet it is difficult for the small library which does little or no binding and which can scarcely afford elaborate files to take care of this type of unbound material which accumulates so rapidly.

There is little or no need in the small library for keeping files of newspapers. The local paper should be kept if possible and some place should be provided so that they could be put into a binder and laid flat. Miss Ada Pratt, in an article on the Care of Unbound Material, published in the Bulletin for June, 1919, recommends the use of the Cado binder (Cushman & Denison Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.) for the binding of such files.

Magazines contain so much reference material of all kinds that it is absolutely essential that files be kept of periodicals which are indexed in the Reader's Guide. The nicest way to keep them is of course by binding, but magazine binding is expensive and the very

small library can afford to bind but a few at best. Next to binding I believe that the best way to take care of them is to file them in the pamphlet boxes which are put out by the H. Schultz Co., Superior St., Chicago. These are covered with a green cloth with a white label on the back. They may be obtained in a number of sizes and cost from 16 to 18 cents each. The standard size accomodates one volume of the Century or Harper's Magazine and when the name of the periodical, the volume number and the inclusive dates are written clearly on the back, the magazines are almost as accessible and as neatly preserved as though bound.

Where there are a number of pamphlets on a subject in the library, these boxes will also serve to care for them. In this case the classification number is put on the back of the box and it is filed directly after the books on the same subject. It is not this type of pamphlet, however, which is so annoying to care for but the miscellaneous and scattering ones which are of a variety of subjects. These are best taken care of in a vertical file of the sort used in offices for filing correspondence. If this wooden or steel file is out of the question because of its price, a start may be made in paste board boxes such as may be obtained from a dry goods store. In such a file the pamphlets are filed vertically by subject, the heading being written at the top of the pamphlet. Clippings which have been mounted or slipped into envelopes may also go into this file.

And last but not least pamphlets which are not worth filing, periodicals which are not sufficiently valuable to bind or preserve neatly in some other fashion; and books which are not suitable for the shelves should not be left in disorderly piles in the library but should be disposed of. For I verily believe that often when the library is not treated with dignity in the community, it is its undignified appearance which is responsible.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARIAN'S SHELF

The American Public Library and the Diffusion of Knowledge. By Dr. William S. Learned. vii,89p. $1.50. Harcourt. 1924.

Dr. Learned's report to the Carnegie Corporation is an excellent supplement to Dr. Williamson's now famous report on library training. After discussing the various forms thru which knowledge is disseminated, it comes to the work of the library and of the A. L. A., which is treated with much appreciation of what has been accomplished thru the library in adult education. It should have the attention of all who are interested in developing the possibilities of library service to their fullest extent.

The Public Library. By Ernest A. Baker. illus. viii,245p. Reprint. $2.25 postpaid from London; $2.75 from New York. [Grafton] H. W. Wilson. 1924.

A survey of the entire library movement, particularly in the British Isles, with some reference to America; with special reference to the part that has been taken by the library in the social life. It is Dr. Baker's hope that all libraries, city or rural, may be coordinated eventually into a national system, "worked on economic lines and empowered to act the part they were surely destined for in a civilized world."

Libraries for Children. By Gwendolen Rees. illus. 260p. $2.75 postpaid from London; $3.25 from New York. [Grafton] H. W. Wilson. 1924.

A comprehensive survey of library work for children as it is carried on in all parts of the civilized world, presented in a very attractive and readable form. There is also a carefully prepared bibliography.

Some Possible Developments in Library Education. By Ernest J. Reece. 25p. pa. 25c. A.L.A. 1924.

Discusses some problems to be faced in developing agencies for education for librarianship. This paper was submitted to the Temporary Library Training Board in answer to a request for suggestions.

Texas Library Manual: Bulletin 2 of the Texas State Library. 86p. pa. February, 1924.

Contains, in addition to the body of the Texas Library Law, and other material of local interest, reprints of C. C. Certain's re-

port on "Standard Library Organization and Equipment," W. H. Kerr's "A Measuring Stick for Librarians of Teacher-Training Institutions" and the "Library Efficiency Test" arranged by Miss Julia A. Robinson, all of which have proved exceedingly useful.

The Library and the Community. By Joseph L. Wheeler. illus. 417p. $2.85. A. L. A. 1924.

A study of the library's possibilities for more effective service. He discusses the community survey as a basis for knowing community needs and the relations of publicity thereto, also the technique of publicity in all its forms, with numerous examples, and illustrations. Bibliography.

Publicity for Public Libraries. By Gilbert O. Ward. illus. xii,315p. $2.40. H. W. Wilson. 1924.

This volume discusses the principles that underlie all successful publicity and their adaptation to the library's problem. Thoro treatment is given to community analysis as preliminary to publicity, to exhibits and to library campaigns. The volume is very practical in its discussions of methods and materials, and is illustrated with sketches of useful devices easy to get or to make and contrasted examples of good and poor arrangements of material.

John Shaw Billings: a Biography. By H. M. Lydenberg. por. viii,95p. boards. $2.50. A. L. A. 1924.

John Shaw Billings was an international figure, a physician and a library pioneer. He was creator of the National Medical Library and the first director of the New York Public Library. This admirable sketch is the first of a series to appear under the title of American Library Pioneers, planned by the A. L. A. and edited by Arthur E. Bostwick.

Library Buildings: Notes and Plans. By Chalmers Hadley. illus. 154p. $3.50. A. L. A. 1924.

Pictures and plans, with descriptive and critical notes on a variety of small library buildings costing from a few thousand to fifty thousand dollars. Structure, location, internal arrangement and furnishings are treated.

The Public Library Building Plan. By John Adams Lowe. 14p. pa. Reprinted from the Architectural Forum, January and February, 1924. 35c. A. L. A. 1924.

Shows with the aid of plates of buildings and floor plans how necessary it is to consider carefully all the factors of importance in building libraries.

Periodicals for the Small Library. By Frank M. Walter. 4th ed. rev. and enl. 89p. 75c. cloth; 50c. pa. A. L. A. 1924.

Annotated lists with much valuable bibliographical data. The introduction deals with subscriptions, binding and related problems.

The Toronto Method of Book Repairing. 16p. pa. Gaylord Bros. 1924.

Aside from describing the excellent library supplies put out by Gaylord Brothers, this pamphlet will be of real service in the small libraries, for its clear description and illustrations of the Toronto method. Sent on request.

Book Lists and Indexes

Books for the High School Library. Compiled by Jessie G. Van Cleve under the supervision of a joint committee of the National Education Association and the American Library Association. Preliminary ed. 279p. $1.75. A. L. A. 1924.

Lists over one thousand five hundred titles carefully selected for high school use. The books are arranged by subject and author, title, publisher, price and descriptive note are given for each.

One Thousand Useful Books. Compiled by the Detroit Public Library for the American Library Association. 63p. pa. Single copy, 25c. Special prices on quantity orders. A.L.A. 1924.

Devoted especially to books on business and technical subjects. The books are classified by subjects, and author, title, publisher and price also descriptive note are included for each.

Booklist Books, 1923. 44p. pa. 45c. A.L.A. 1924.

Two hundred of the year's books are included in this list, the selection having been made by over sixty leading librarians.

One Hundred Plays for Out-Door Theatres. Compiled by Sara T. Floyd. 29p. pa. 60c. H. W. Wilson. 1924.

These plays have been carefully selected, and arranged in two lists, long plays and short plays. Each title is annotated, the information given covering the type of play, the number and sex of characters, setting, costumes, the time required for the play to take place, royalties required and publisher.

Index to Illustrations. Compiled by Frederick J. Shepard. Preliminary ed. 89p. (including blanks) $1. A.L.A. 1924.

A list of some two thousand subjects for which illustrations have been requested in one or more of a dozen large libraries. The book is printed on one side of the page only to allow for additions by reference librarians. These additions may be incorporated in future editions.

An Index to One-Act Plays. By Hannah Logasa and Winifred Ver Nooy. 315p. $6. (Extra copies to the same library, $4.) F. W. Faxon Co. 1924.

Over five thousand one-act plays in English, or translated into English, are indexed here. Key letters following each title entry in the list show where the play may be found. Plays in magazines are included also. Full information is given in the title list—author, number and kind of characters, setting, or background, suitability for elementary or high school pupils.

NEWS ABOUT LANTERN LISTS

"LANTERN LISTS LIGHT THE WAY FOR READERS"

During the summer, two new lists were published in this series. *From past to present in America* gives descriptive notes for some of the best historical novels and the most interesting travel, biography, and history, with suggestions for further reading. All are books that are likely to be in any well-stocked public library, or might well be added. *Tales of the sea* describes some of the great sea novels, whaling stories, short stories and poems, and ocean voyages. Single copies are ten cents each in stamps.

In the January and April numbers of the Wilson Bulletin are accounts of the series of Lantern Lists; and a descriptive circular and price-list will be sent on request. We are offering a series of ten popular reading-lists with notes, for distribution by libraries to readers and also to aid library assistants in recommending books. The lists are very carefully selected, and more time is given to the compilation and writing of the notes than could be afforded in most libraries. They include both fiction and non-fiction. They may be bought separately, but are much cheaper if bought by subscription to the series, as this saves clerical labor and book-keeping. Four lists have been published, and these may still be bought in quantity. The first two were *Books of adventure* and *Cheerful books.* The series will be completed as rapidly as is practicable, but the compiler can give only part of her time to the work. Later, when the support has grown, it may be possible to issue them more quickly.

By supporting a common center for lists, libraries save both on the cost of compilation and of printing, and have a greater variety of lists to offer to readers. Publication of this series began last spring, and the original subscriptions amounted to about twenty-three thousand copies of each list. This was an encouraging beginning; but the service will not be self-supporting, at the prices quoted, until we have orders for a much larger edition. At present, the subscriptions about pay the bare cost of printing, but no other expenses. The time to help establish the service is now. Support means not only economy for each subscribing library, but it helps make more lists available to the many libraries that can never print their own.

Libraries that cannot afford to distribute the lists to their readers might subscribe for copies for each loan assistant, to help her in recommending books, and the cost for this even in a large city system would be small. Lists could be made the basis for book discussions, especially for the less experienced assistants.

The lists when bought separately cost 10 cents each (in stamps); 100 copies, $1.50; 1000 copies, $12.00.

Prices when bought by subscription to the series are nearly one-third less. They range from $1.00 for three copies of each of the ten lists through a sliding scale for 10, 25, 50, 75, 100 to 900 copies, to the rate of $8.50 per 1000 to subscribers to 1000 copies of each. That is, a subscription for 1000 copies of each list costs $85. A price-list and order card will be sent on request. Please address all letters to *Office of Lantern Lists, Care of H. W. Wilson Co.*, but do not include in letters or orders to the Company.

ZAIDEE BROWN,
Editor.

AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK

American Education Week (November 17-23) is an opportune time to draw the attention of the public to the educational importance and needs of the public library.

The following is the basic program which has been prepared by the American Legion, the National Education Association and the United States Bureau of Education. The general slogans for the week are

Children Today, Citizens Tomorrow.
A Man of Knowledge Increaseth Might.
A Sick Body Makes a Sick Mind.

Monday. Constitution Day.
Tuesday. Patriotism Day.
Wednesday. School and Teacher Day.
Thursday. Illiteracy Day.
Friday. Physical Education Day.
Saturday. Community Day.
Sunday. For God and Country Day.

The following questionnaire, "Know Your Public Library" has been prepared by the American Library Association. Librarians may wish to use it in connection with American Education Week.

KNOW YOUR LIBRARY

An Often Neglected Agency for Education and Civic Progress

Community Service.

Does your library have branches or service stations for outlying districts?

Are all elements in the community reached? Business men, foreigners, factory girls?

Is the library used by 30 per cent of the population, a reasonable minimum?

Is the annual circulation of books five times the population of the city?

Children's Work (building for the future)

Is there a children's librarian with special training?

A special reading room with low tables and shelves?

A well-selected, adequate collection of children's books?

Is work correlated with that of schools?

Adult Education

Does your library make an organized effort to aid men and women and boys and girls out of school in planning courses of reading for self-education?

Book Stock

Is collection adapted to the interests of the community?

Is it kept up by frequent buying?

Quarters

Is library centrally situated? In good repair? Clean? Attractive?

Are reading room and book space adequate?

Staff

Is service gladly or grudgingly given?

Have librarian and assistants had as much general education as teachers must have?

What professional library training have they had?

Are salaries sufficient for good service?

Are they comparable with school salaries?

Income

Does tax levy average $1.00 per capita, a reasonable standard?

Is there other revenue?

Government

Who are your library trustees?

Are they interested in library progress?

Sources of Information

Your librarian and trustees.

Your State Library or Library Commission (for laws, standards, comparisons).

NOTES AND NEWS

A very appreciative article in *La Librairie,* the monthly journal of information published in Paris for publishers, booksellers, librarians, etc., shows the hold the Paris Library School, conducted under the auspices of the A.L.A., is coming to have on the thought of the French people, especially those who are connected with the book and library world. The article which is signed by Charles Bayle, director of *La Librairie* tells at some length of the origin of the undertaking, and the success of the first year of the school, and ends by stating where applications can be made for admission to the courses which are just now beginning.

The course opening in October is the first full winter term to be offered by the school which for two successive summers has given six-week's courses in librarianship. The school is conducted at the American Library School in Paris, and has the cooperation of the Bibliothéque Nationale, and other libraries in Paris which the students visit or use as laboratories for practice work. Miss Mary P. Parsons, who is resident director of the school, is joined, in the opening of the new session by Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, assistant secretary of the A.L.A. and director of the school, and by Miss Margaret Mann of the Engineering Societies Library of New York. Other members of the faculty are M. Eugene Morel of the Bibliothéque Nationale, M. Firmin Roz of the Office National des Universités et Écoles francaises a l'Etranger, Mille. Rachel Sedeyn of the University of Brussels, and others. M. Ernest Coyecque, Inspecteur des bibliothéques de la Ville de Paris, is consulting director.

Librarians who have found profitable the articles on "increasing the Appropriation for the Public Library" published in the April, May and September numbers of the Bulletin will be pleased to know of the symposium on this subject which appeared in the April number of Illinois Libraries. The material was gathered by Miss Anna M. Price, superintendent of the Extension Division, Illinois State Library.

Within a short time every library in the country will be asked to cooperate with the A.L.A. by furnishing information concerning its activities and methods, in reply to a very elaborate questionnaire which is to form the basis for the Library Survey which is being undertaken by the Association. The questionnaire will be sent in duplicate so that the library may retain a copy for its files.

The object of the survey is to obtain exact up-to-date information regarding all phases of the library's activities and the methods which it employs. The information given will be carefully tabulated and the results recorded in a series of volumes to be published with part of the funds which have been granted by the Carnegie Corporation for the survey. It can only be a success if each library does its part in filling out the questionnaire which is bound to take a great deal of time and trouble if it is done satisfactorily. As the results will be of the greatest practical benefit to all libraries, each one should be willing to contribute to the success of the undertaking. Questions regarding the survey may be addressed to Director, Library Survey, 1106 Union Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

Another important step in the development of the county library system in New York state has been taken by the passing of an act, providing specifically for a "library on wheels" to serve the rural sections of a county. By vote of its board of supervisors any county may adopt a resolution for the establishment and maintenance of a rural travelling library system for the free circulation of books from a conveyance equipped for carriage and distribution of such books thruout the rural districts of the county, and may appropriate annually money sufficient for the support and maintenance of such a system.

The first conference to be held in England of Special Libraries and Information Bureaus took place September 5-8, at High Leigh, Hoddesdon, Herts. Over eighty men and women interested in various ways in the collection and dissemination of informative matter attended. Among those to appear on the program were Dr. R. S. Hutton, director of the Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association, Mr. Allan Gomme, librarian to the H.M. Patent Office, Mr. B. M. Headicar of the London School of Economics, Mr. W. M. Corse of the National Research Council, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Mitchell, O.B.E., secretary to the Carnegie Trustees, Mr. L. Stanley Jast,

chief librarian, Public Libraries, Manchester, Mr. F. H. Master, editor of The Electrician, and Dr. E. A. Baker, director of the School of Librarianship, University College of London. The conference was highly successful, and in order to insure a continuity of interest without forming another association, a Standing Committee of the Conference was appointed with power to consider matters in the interests of those engaged in directing or operating special libraries, and to convene a further conference at some future date. This Committee is representative of a wide range of institutions, and has already held its first meeting.

"Public typewriters are an appreciated form of service in the Business Branch Library, 508 Second Avenue South. Many business men prefer to send a stenographer to the library to copy out needed material instead of taking the responsibility for borrowing a ponderous volume from which they may need but a brief extract. We in our turn are glad to provide typewriters for our business public because we can in this way save time and energy for the business man, and because we can give wider use to our non-circulating material. *The Thomas Register* and other business services have been used in this manner. One city department sent a stenographer over to copy the index to the city ordinances on our typewriter. City directories from all over the country are used in this way for the compilation of mailing lists."—*Community Bookshelf, Minneapolis Public Library.*

The Bible has succeeded in beating its own record this past year, five copies having been stolen by one reader against a rival's theft of three the year previous. It is one of the most widely read books in the department, and one copy is always kept at the desk for the reader who comes in and asks for it each day, along with the 'Count of Monte Cristo,' swapping the Count now and then for the more realistic 'Famous Assassinations.'"—*Annual Report of the St. Louis Public Library, 1923-1924.*

STANDARD CATALOG FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Notices have already appeared in the Bulletin about the Standard Catalog for High Schools. This is to be a list of about three thousand books, chosen with the help of specialists in the various subjects, and of experienced school librarians. A card file of about eight thousand possible books has been prepared, by cutting up the various lists for high schools now in print. Tentative lists of the most promising books in each class have been made, and sent to specialists in the various subjects for criticism. As their comments or votes are received, they are recorded on the cards. Revised tentative lists, based on these votes, will later be sent to about fifteen experienced school librarians, who can report as to the actual use of the books.

At the meeting of the School Libraries section of the A.L.A., at Saratoga Springs, the editor, Zaidee Brown, outlined the plan of work, and asked for suggestions, especially for names of experts in various subjects, to check tentative lists. Some valuable suggestions were given to her, especially by Dr. Raleigh Schorling, principal of the University High School, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

During the summer, over one hundred tentative lists were sent to specialists for criticism. These covered practically all subjects except the general ones of fiction and biography, which had already been checked by school librarians. We feel most grateful to the men and women who are checking these lists,—a rather tedious and laborious task,—and thus making their special knowledge available to all the high schools of the country. As an example of the help we are getting, we instance the case of Professor Honor A. Webb, of the George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn. Professor Webb was working in the Library of Congress this summer, and while there he went over our tentative list on science, and examined a large number of the books. Many others have plainly given much thought to marking the lists.

Owing to the fact that many people are away in summer, or very busy in summer schools, a good many of the lists have not yet been returned, and letters of inquiry have been sent about these. It is more and more evident to the editor that it will not be possible to make the list as valuable as it may be, if the work is hurried; and for that reason the date of publication will be considerably later than we hoped last spring. Not only are the lists slow in coming back, at times, but specialists often differ in their

opinion, and it is then necessary to look up further information about the book. We feel that it is better to be as thorough as we can, in making this basic list, even though publication is somewhat delayed.

During the summer, the editor wrote to officers of a number of organizations of teachers of special subjects, asking them either to check the tentative lists on their subjects, or send the list to a suitable person. Valuable help was obtained in this way. The editor also asked each organization for suggestions as to choosing the best current books, in the future, for the annual supplements to the high school catalog. In a number of cases, she learned of committees on current books, in these societies, who will be able to cooperate in the future. The editor will welcome suggestions as to educational agencies that will be helpful in selecting annually the few new books on each subject that will be most valuable for a high school library.

In its final form, the Catalog is to be in two parts, first a list arranged by subject, with class numbers and descriptive notes; and second, a full dictionary catalog, including subject entries for parts of books. The first part will be useful as a buying list, this will be published separately and will be ready, we hope, some time this winter. It will be furnished in quantity, in pamphlet form, at a reduced rate. State education departments will be able to supply it to schools at less than the cost of printing a list of equal length of their own, besides saving all the expense of compilation. Moreover, no one state could afford to give the time to compilation that we are giving. The buying list will be useful not only to high school libraries, but to public libraries that do reference work for the schools.

The second part, the dictionary catalog, similar in form to the Children's Catalog published by this company, may be used as a substitute for a card catalog for all books included in it, in the many schools that have no trained librarian, or in schools where there is not time for full cataloging. In other schools, it can be used to supplement the card catalog, so that it will not be necessary to make so many subject cards. Reference departments in public libraries will also find it useful. A circular about the catalog will be sent on request.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Would librarians who find the covers on their cumulated volumes of the Readers' Guide wearing out, like to have new covers sent to them that can be put on by their local binder? If there is a sufficient demand for them, we can arrange to manufacture and supply these covers at about $1 each.

Index to Song Collections

As a result of help given to us by libraries interested in the Index to Song Collections, it has been possible to select a large proportion of the titles to be indexed. Early in the summer a carefully revised list of titles suggested for inclusion was sent to about twenty-five libraries. These libraries obligingly gave some time to checking the titles they consider most desirable for inclusion, and some titles omitted from the list were likewise added. After the selection, the work of collecting the books was the next step. Owing to the willingness of the publishers to cooperate with us, many of the volumes are now on our shelves and the number is steadily growing. Some of the titles considered essential for inclusion are out of print and it will probably be necessary for us to make arrangements for borrowing these books when we are ready to work with them.

Children's Catalog

Work on the Children's Catalog is being pushed as rapidly as possible. A good proportion of the cataloging and analyzing of the several hundred new titles to be included is completed. We are very anxious to have all information about prices, publishers and editions of books included accurate and strictly up-to-date and this has entailed much work because of the many changes in the publishing world since the last edition of the Children's Catalog. In order to obtain this result, we have submitted to each publisher a list of his publications which are to be included and the publishers themselves have given us the desired information. Working in this way, we feel that the information is the latest and most reliable obtainable.

An account of progress to date on the Standard Catalog for High Schools is given on another page of this issue of the Bulletin.

Miss Mabel Ray, graduate of the Columbia University Library School and also holder of a master's degree from Columbia, is the newest addition to the staff of indexers for the Wilson Company publications. Since receiving her library school training, Miss Ray has held several positions in cataloging and reference work, notably in the John Crerar Library, and in the libraries of the United States National Museum and the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington. Just before coming to the Wilson Company, she was the head research librarian for the Research Bureau of the Aluminum Company of America.

Six additions to our list of importations, as given in the September number of the Wilson Bulletin, are reported on page 303 of this issue. The prices given for the English books cover delivery direct from London; a stock of Dr. Escher's book, is on hand, and delivery can be made from New York.

So many calls have been received for single pictures in the sets that we have illustrating the Grimm fairy tales, that arrangements have now been made to supply them at the prices given on page 302. These are for the large pictures only, sets of the postcard pictures will not be broken. At the present we have no catalog showing facsimiles of these large pictures, but they can be ordered by first ordering a postcard set and then selecting the picture wanted in the large sizes, as the large pictures are exact copies of the postcard pictures.

We hope careful consideration will be given to the new sets of Guide Cards for the Card Catalog which have just been issued and which are described on page 304 of this issue of the Bulletin. A list of the headings and sample cards will be sent to any library on request.

Simultaneous with the issue of this number of the Bulletin, the University Debaters' Annual, 1923-1924 comes from the press Other new books to follow shortly are

Beman. Prohibition: Modification of the Volstead Law.
Phelps. Debaters' Manual. 5th ed. rev. and enl.
Beman. Superpower. (Reference Shelf. V. II. No. 9)
Hodgson. Recognition of Soviet Russia. (Reference Shelf. V. II. No. 10)

Supplement to the September, 1924, Catalog of the Wilson Company Publications

(See Wilson Bulletin for September, 1924)

University Debaters' Annual, 1923-1924. Phelps. $2.25.

Importations

Thomas Burt, M.P., D.C.L., Pitman and Privy Councillor: an Autobiography. 319p. $3 (Lond.)
John T. W. Mitchell: Pioneer of Consumer's Co-operation. Redfern. (Pioneer ser. no. 1) 95p. 75c (Lond.)
Edward Owen Greening: A Maker of Modern Co-operation. Crimes. (Pioneer ser. no. 3) 103p. 75c. (Lond.)
Charles Kingsley: The Work and Influence of Parson Lot. Brown. (Pioneer ser. no. 4) 116p. 75c. (Lond.)
The Referendum: A Handbook to the Poll of the People; Referendum or Democratic Right of Veto on Legislation. Strachey. 100p. 75c (Lond.)
Aus dem Amerikanisches Bibliothekwesen; beobachtungen und studien. Escher. viii,88p. 90c (N.Y.)

UNIVERSITY DEBATERS' ANNUAL, 1923-1924

Compiled by Edith M. Phelps. $2.25.

Following the usual plan of these annuals, this volume contains reports of nine of the leading intercollegiate debates of the year 1923-1924, each accompanied by brief and bibliography. The subjects covered are

Legal Status of Strikes
California Criminal Syndicalism Law
Unemployment Insurance
Limitation of the Powers of the Supreme Court
League of Nations
Bok Peace Plan
Conservative and Liberal Parties for the United States
Permanent Court of International Justice
Recognition of the Present Russian Government

The universities and colleges represented in these debates are Western Reserve, and Stanford Universities, Bates, Lawrence, Swarthmore, Trinity, and Williams Colleges, the state universities of Indiana, California, Arkansas and Texas, the University of Chicago, and Cambridge University. We have just secured for the annual, as it was nearly thru the press, the debate between Cambridge University and Bates College, which took place at Lewiston, Maine, in September, on the question of recognizing the present Russian government.

PICTURES FOR THE CHILDREN'S ROOM

These pictures, illustrating the more familiar of the Grimm fairy tales, come in sets of six for each story, and are suitable for use in story telling, or for mounting and framing, either for the school room or for the children's room of the library. They can be had, in post-card size, or in larger sizes for framing, at the following prices:

Post-card Size, sets of six, 25c; 10 sets or more in one order, 20c each.

Sets available: Red Riding Hood; Hansel and Gretel; Wolf and Seven Kids; Bremen Town Musicians; Briar Rose; Aschenputtel; Frau Holle; Goose Girl; Little Snow White.

Large size, 14 x 21, set of six, $2.60; mounted $4.50
Sets available: Red Riding Hood; Hansel and Gretel.

Large size, 19 x 29, set of four, $2.60; mounted $4.50
Available: The Wolf and Seven Kids.

Single pictures from any of the three large sets, 75c each; 5 or more, assorted, 60c each, unmounted.

NEW IMPORTATIONS

(Supplementary to List of Importations in the September Wilson Bulletin, p. 284-8.)

(Delivery postpaid from London.)

THOMAS BURT, M.P., D.C.L., PITMAN AND PRIVY COUNCILLOR: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. 319p. $3. 1924.

This autobiography of the famous leader of the English miners left unfinished at the time of Thomas Burt's death, has been arranged and completed by his friend, Aaron Watson. It gives a clear description of colliery life in the north, and a detailed account of his career up to the time he entered Parliament. Incidentally, there is the inside history of the development of trade unionism among the northern miners.

JOHN T. W. MITCHELL: PIONEER OF CONSUMER'S CO-OPERATION. By Percy Redfern. (Pioneer Ser. no. 1) 95p. illus. 75c. 1924.

"Mitchell was in many ways a remarkable man, a type of the best working-class leader and builder of the cooperative movement. Mr. Redfern has written a very sympathic account of his life."—*Nation and Athenaeum.*

EDWARD OWEN GREENING: A MAKER OF MODERN CO-OPERATION. By Tom Crimes. (Pioneer Ser. no. 3) 103p. illus. 75c. 1924.

Attempts to give an accurate account of Greening's career, to show the man at work, and to describe how the cooperative movement grew up around him.

CHARLES KINGSLEY: THE WORK AND INFLUENCE OF PARSON LOT. By W. Henry Brown. (Pioneer Ser. no 4) 116p. illus. 75c. 1924.

Deals with the period in the life of Charles Kingsley when, as "Parson Lot," he played a foremost part, with Maurice, Tom Hughes, and others in propagating Christian socialism and founding the cooperative movement.
"A vivid, well-arranged compact narrative in short chapters, with apt references and quotations."—*Times (London) Literary Supplement.*

THE REFERENDUM: A HANDBOOK TO THE POLL OF THE PEOPLE; Referendum or Democratic Right of Veto on Legislation. By J. St. Loe Strachey. 100p. 75c. 1924.

"The Referendum is . . . a lost cause. Theoretically, it is above criticism; practically, it is worthless. Mr. Strachey's book, however, contains an able presentation of the arguments in favor of it, and an excellent bibliography; it should be read by all those who are interested in these theoretical problems."—*New Statesman.*

(Delivery postpaid from New York.)

AUS DEM AMERIKANISCHES BIBLIOTHEKWESEN: BEOBACHTUNGEN UND STUDIEN. By Hermann Escher. viii,88p. 90c. 1923.

Dr. Escher who is head librarian of the Zentralbibliothek, Zurich, Switzerland, made a visit of some weeks to America in the fall of 1919, attending the New York State Library Meeting at Richfield Springs, and visiting a number of libraries as far west as Chicago. This book gives an account of his experiences, and his impressions of library work in the United States.

Printed Guide Cards

FOR THE CARD CATALOG

The appearance of the card catalog counts; it reflects favorably or otherwise not only on the cataloger, but on library management. Just as a soiled book cover in the hands of an ever so eager reader can prejudice a particular person against the whole public library movement, so will such a person hate to use a card catalog that calls for the fingering of a drawer full of dingy-looking cards.

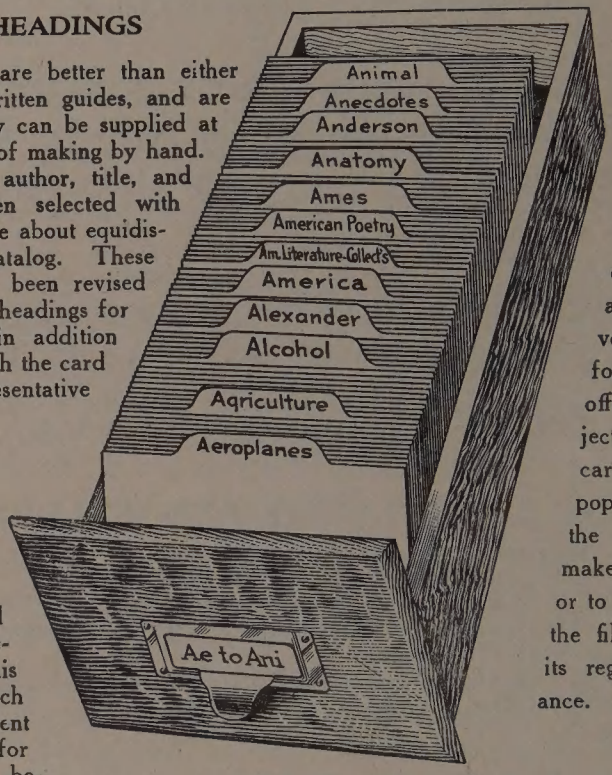
Guide cards generously used protect the catalog cards from close fingering; add to the neat appearance of the catalog; and, most important of all, save the reader's time by facilitating quick consultation of the catalog.

PRINTED HEADINGS

Printed guide cards are better than either hand printed or typewritten guides, and are a real economy, as they can be supplied at much less than the cost of making by hand. The headings are for author, title, and subject, and have been selected with care so that they will be about equidistant in the average catalog. These headings have recently been revised by our "List of subject headings for small libraries," and in addition have been compared with the card catalogs of some representative libraries.

GOOD QUALITY STOCK

The quality of the stock used makes these cards almost as durable as the celluloided cards at about *one-fourth* of the cost. This means not only a much smaller original investment but allows margin for renewals if the guides become worn.



CENTER-CUT

Before choosing center cut guide cards the matter was referred to librarians using our printed cards, and the majority favored the use of this form, while the others offered no serious objections. Center cut cards are growing in popularity. The use of the center cut cards makes it possible to add or to take out cards from the file without changing its regularity of appearance.

Three Sets

In deciding how far apart it is desirable to have guide cards, several representative librarians were consulted, and it was decided that the guides should be placed from three-quarters of an inch to an inch apart in the catalog. There are three sets of these cards: one of about 250, one of 400, and one of 600 cards selected according to the size of the catalog. The first set will be large enough for a library of up to 3000 volumes, the second for a library of up to 5000 or 6000 volumes, and the third for a library of up to 12,000 volumes or even larger, depending upon the number of cards to a book. A list of the headings has been printed, showing which ones are in each set. A copy will be sent to any library on request.

Price

The cost is 1c per card when an entire set is taken. If selection is made, the cards are two cents each. This makes it cheaper to buy entire sets even if a few guides are not found usable in a given catalog. Also, it saves time and money to buy one of these carefully selected sets instead of having to take library time to check up the headings needed for the catalog.

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY

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